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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Crop Production

Release:
May 10, 1961
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1961

Winter Wheat production is now estimated at 1,096 million bushels, (third largest of record), 2 percent less than last year but 30 percent more than average.

Hay Stocks on farms May 1, estimated at 24 million tons, were 36 percent more than a year earlier and 35 percent above average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at 16.7 million bushels, 1 percent more than last year and 58 percent more than average.

Orange production, (1960-61 season) is estimated at 118 million boxes, 7 percent below 1959-60 crop and 3 percent less than average.

Grapefruit production at 43 million boxes is up 2 percent from 1959-60 but about the same as average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 27.2 million hundredweight, 1 percent below 1960 but 12 percent more than average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.2 billion pounds, up 1 percent from April 1960 and 3 percent above the April average.

Egg production at 5.5 billion eggs in April was about 1 percent less than the April 1960 production and 4 percent under the April average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (5-61)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

Crop and year	PERCENT 1/	ACREAGE	YIELD PER	PRO-
	NOT HARVESTED	FOR HARVEST	HARV. ACRE	DUCTION
	FOR GRAIN	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bu.)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1950-59	16.5	40,296	20.9	840,244
1960	6.1	40,561	27.5	1,117,131
1961 (Indicated May 1) :	6.0	41,277	26.5	1,095,697

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average:	1960	1961	Average :	1960	Indicated
	1950-59:			1950-59 :		May 1, 1961
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	86	89	88	---	---	---
Hay	85	87	85	---	---	---
Pasture	80	85	83	---	---	---
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.).....	--	--	--	3/10,564	3/16,488	16,730
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.).....	--	--	--	1,564	1,123	1,510

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1950-59 :		1960		1961	
	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000
	4/ :	tons	4/ :	tons	4/ :	tons
All hay	16.0	17,736	15.4	17,543	19.7	23,900

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ 9 Southern States. (Estimates for Florida discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.)

3/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1958	1959	Indicated
	1949-58			1960
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	121,786	129,330	126,760	118,405
Grapefruit	42,625	43,800	41,620	42,600
Lemons	14,358	17,240	18,230	14,600

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD PER			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			HARVESTED ACRE					
	Average:	1960	Ind.	Average:	1960	Ind.	Average:	1960	Ind.
	1950-59:		1961	1950-59:		1961	1950-59:		1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter....	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	178.9	4,327	3,264	4,222
E.Spring..	25.5	28.3	25.6	138.8	123.7	178.1	3,557	3,502	4,559
L.Spring..	175.0	151.6	148.5	140.2	181.0	183.3	24,263	27,434	27,227
E.Summer:	123.1	112.0	108.7	102.5	134.3	June 9	12,530	15,038	June 9

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59			1950-59		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March	10,276	10,663	10,843	5,900	5,595	5,647
April	10,828	11,020	11,168	5,735	5,527	5,498
Jan.-Apr. Inc.:	38,981	41,083	41,251	21,964	21,710	21,138

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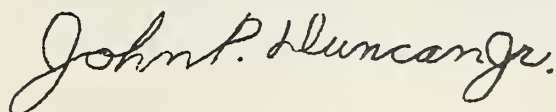
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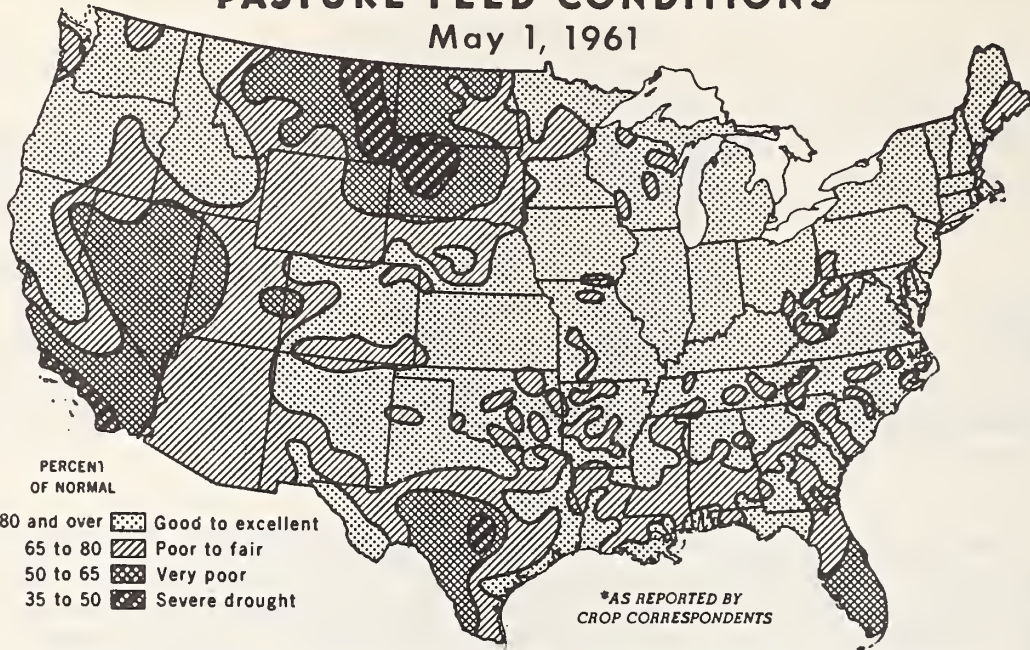
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1961



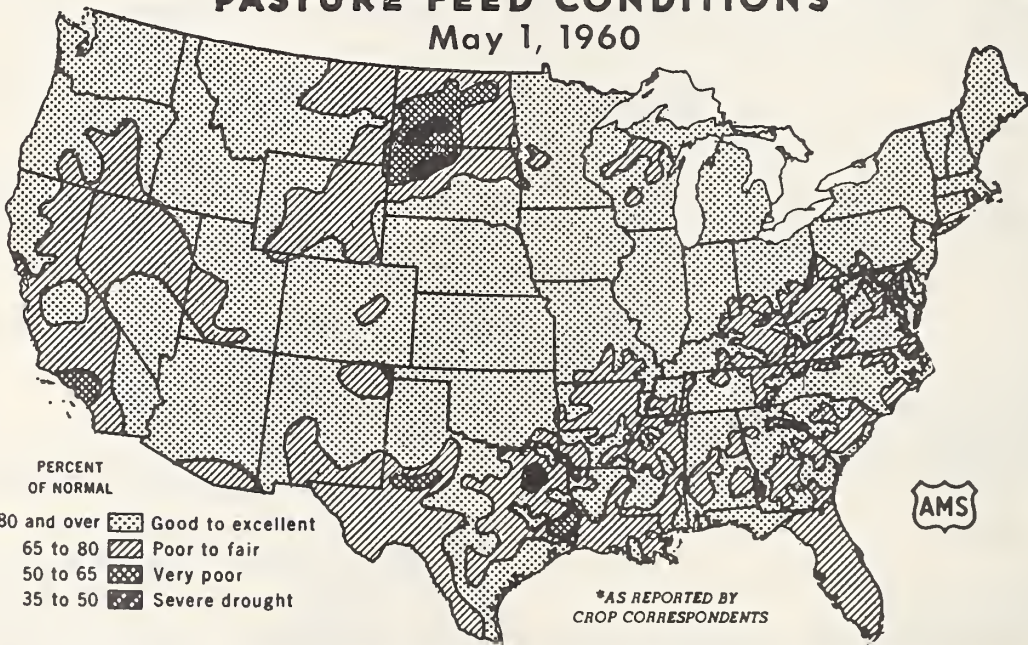
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 4-61 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1960



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7898-60 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1961

Winter wheat shows prospects of a crop 2 percent below 1960 but well above average. Field work in North Atlantic and East North Central States is two weeks or more behind schedule due to cold weather and wet soils. The Southeast is somewhat behind the usual pace but other areas show near normal progress. Spring vegetable and melon output will be less than last year. Southern peach prospects are bright and May 1 condition is favorable for the California peach crop. Citrus production from the 1960 bloom is expected to total 4 percent less than the previous year. Hay stocks are at near record levels and early season outlook for the 1961 hay crop is near average. Pastures were retarded by low temperatures and too much moisture in the East and by cool, dry weather in the West with northern Mountain States reporting pasture condition well below average.

Winter Wheat Prospects Steady

Prospects for the 1961 winter wheat crop are about the same as a month ago. Indicated production is exceeded only by the 1958 and 1960 crops. Yield per acre of 26.5 bushels is nearly 6 bushels above average and likewise exceeded only by 1958 and 1960. Moisture supplies are generally adequate in the Southern Plains States and excessive in the East North Central States. Wheat was fully headed in most of central Oklahoma and just starting to head in southern Kansas at the end of April.

Early Peach Prospects Excellent

Prospective production of peaches in the 9 Southern peach States is 1 percent above last year and the largest since 1947. In California, the May 1 condition of Clingstone peaches is the same as a year ago and that of Freestones the second highest of record. California's sweet cherry and plum crops are both expected to be larger than last year and above average. The production of California almonds is forecast as the second largest crop of record. The first forecast of California apricots is for an above average crop although smaller than last year. Freezes during the last half of April damaged some fruit in the Western States. Production of citrus from the 1960 bloom is expected to total 4 percent less than last year. There are fewer oranges and lemons but more grapefruit. The orange crop was about two-thirds harvested and grapefruit three-fourths harvested by May 1.

Spring Vegetable and Melon Production Lower

Spring vegetable production is expected to be 7 percent under both last year and average while melon production is down 19 percent from 1960. Below-normal temperatures over most of the Nation retarded growth although cool weather crops such as cabbage, lettuce, and spinach made good progress. Heavy rains delayed planting and field operations in the eastern half of the United States. Substantially smaller crops of carrots, watermelons, sweet corn, onions, green peppers, cantaloups, lettuce, snap beans, and asparagus are expected with moderately less production of cauliflower, broccoli, and cucumbers. Partially offsetting

these declines are considerably larger crops of cabbage, spinach, and celery and a small increase in tomatoes.

Early Spring Potatoes Improve

Estimates of early spring potato production increased 9 percent during the past month. Very favorable growing conditions during April point to a near record yield in Florida and unusually good yields in Texas areas. Late spring potato production is forecast about 1 percent smaller than the 1960 crop. Acreage planted for the early summer potato crop is 3 percent less than last year and 1 percent under the February 1 intentions.

April Weather Generally Cool

April provided a sharp reversal of the above normal temperatures of March. Monthly temperature averages were below normal except for small areas in the Southwest and in Maine. Freezing temperatures extended nearly to the Gulf of Mexico in mid-April. Record low temperatures were reported at various locations for the month. An unusual, late-season storm brought blizzard conditions from the Rockies across the Northern Plains to the Great Lakes area about mid-April. Snowfall in northern Appalachian areas was also frequent in late April.

Field Work Lagging, Too Wet in East

Precipitation was generally above normal in the North Atlantic and East-North Central areas and frequent storms kept field work at a practical standstill. Heavy rains in early April kept South Atlantic and South Central States saturated but farmers took advantage of more favorable late April weather to partially overcome the late start. Field work made rapid progress in the Great Plains and Western States. April precipitation alleviated some of the accumulated moisture deficiencies in the Plains States but dry soils and low irrigation water reserves continued to overshadow the irrigated areas of Utah, Nevada, and southern California. Subsoil moisture is still short in the Northern Plains area and strong winds in late April caused rapid evaporation of topsoil moisture. Tornadoes and heavy rains hit areas from Texas to Indiana at the end of April and continued into May causing severe local damage from high winds and flash flooding.

Small Grain Seeding Delayed

Small grain seeding is generally behind schedule but some areas are ahead of the late 1960 season. Oats seeding was ahead of normal in the East North Central States by April 1 but cold, wet soils particularly in Indiana and Ohio brought this work nearly to a standstill for the last three weeks of the month. Some oats acreage is expected to be diverted to other uses. The West North Central States are more advanced with oats seeding 90 percent complete in Iowa and 40 percent in Minnesota. Barley seeding is ahead of last year in the important barley area, with over 90

percent in the ground in South Dakota, about one-fourth in North Dakota and three-fifths in Montana. Spring wheat seeding is nearing completion in South Dakota and lower elevations of Colorado and is ahead of last year's slow start in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Low temperatures have held back seeding on the higher elevations so that progress is behind last year.

Flax seeding is just starting in the northern areas of North Dakota, about 10 percent finished in Minnesota, and approximately 25 percent done in South Dakota. Harvest began during the last week of April in the early south-central Texas flax area. Full scale harvest of the Texas flax crop is expected about mid-May. Rice seeding is about one-third completed in Louisiana and is well underway in Arkansas. California rice planting is in full swing and some fields were showing growth by May 1.

Corn and Sorghum Progress Near Average

Plowing for corn made practically no progress in Ohio and Indiana. Other Corn Belt States report progress ahead of last year and only slightly behind average. Around 90 percent of Texas corn is planted with most of the acreage up. Early fields in south Texas were damaged by mid-April frost. Corn planting was about 80 percent completed by May 1 in Oklahoma. Planting was just getting underway in Missouri and was expected to start in Iowa the first week in May. Over one-third of the Texas sorghum acreage was drilled by May 1 with all intended acreage planted in southern areas while drilling was just starting in the High Plains area. In Oklahoma, planting was getting underway but in both north Texas and Oklahoma cotton work will have priority over sorghum planting. Some farmers were reported as delaying sorghum seeding until base acres and other details of the Feed Grain Program are available. Soybean planting is in progress in Southern areas extending as far north as Arkansas.

Cotton Behind Schedule in Southeast

Cotton seed bed preparation was delayed by excessive rainfall and cool weather during the first half of April in eastern Cotton Belt States. More favorable late April weather enabled farmers to make up for lost time. By May 1 from one-fourth to one-third of the cotton had been planted in Gulf States. In Tennessee about 5 percent was seeded compared to an average of about 25 percent of the acreage seeded at this time. About one-third of Texas cotton was seeded by May 1 with progress ranging from just starting in the irrigated high plains to cotton forming squares in the Lower Valley. New Mexico cotton planting is about normal with most early plantings up to a good start. Arizona is over 90 percent complete and California cotton planting is virtually complete.

Tobacco plant beds are late in States on the northern edge of the major tobacco areas but plants are making satisfactory progress. In Kentucky, plant beds are well ahead of the very late 1960 season. Transplanting is virtually complete in Georgia, about 80 percent finished in South Carolina, and just starting in Virginia. Peanut planting is about complete in Florida and about one-third finished in Georgia.

Sugar beet planting is well advanced in Western and in West North Central States but lagging in the East North Central region. Strong winds in late April damaged stands and necessitated reseeding of considerable acreage in Colorado and Nebraska. Maple flow was extended over a longer than normal period by continued low temperatures and production was above average.

Hay Stocks at Near Record Levels

Hay stored on the Nation's farms on May 1 was 36 percent greater than last year and 35 percent above average. May 1 hay stocks have been at higher levels in only two previous years. A large hay production in 1960 and a relatively mild winter contributed to the increase in hay stocks over a year earlier. Disappearance for the 1960-61 roughage feeding season totaled 115 million tons compared to 122 million for the 1959-60 season. Early season hay prospects for 1961 were below last year but about average. Moisture is adequate in most of the eastern third of the country but growth was retarded by low temperatures. Drier conditions and cooler weather have held back growth in the remainder of the Nation.

Pasture Growth Below Normal

Cool April weather slowed pasture growth after an unusually good start in March. May 1 pasture condition for the Nation was reported at 83 percent of normal -- 2 points under the unusually high average last year but 3 points above average. Reported pasture condition declined 3 points from April 1 in contrast to the usual increase of 2 points during the month. Ample to excessive soil moisture is available in the eastern third of the country. Slow growth and soft fields delayed use of pastures from Missouri eastward through Ohio and the Northeast. South Atlantic and South Central area pastures were better than usual for May 1. Central and southern Florida and south central Texas were exceptions with soil moisture becoming critically short in Florida and soaking rains needed to revive Texas ranges. Pastures averaged about normal for the West as a whole but May 1 condition was far below average for Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. Dry, windy April weather has depleted surface soil moisture in most of the West. Livestock have wintered well in most regions and warm May weather will provide good supplies of pasture feed in most areas.

Egg Production Lower - Milk Output Above Year Earlier

April egg production was 1 percent less than a year ago as decreases in North Atlantic and North Central States more than offset increases in South Atlantic, South Central, and Western areas. Egg production per layer was up from a year ago but the Nation's laying flock was 2 percent smaller. The May 1 number of layers was the lowest for the date since 1938. Milk cows in the United States produced 11,168 million pounds of milk in April -- 1 percent more than in the same month last year and 3 percent more than the April 1950-59 average.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production, forecast at 1,096 million bushels, is 2 percent below last year but 30 percent above average. The forecast represents practically no change from the forecast a month ago as the earlier favorable weather conditions have continued to date. Production prospects showed improvement in Montana with recent improved soil moisture but declined sharply in South Dakota. Other major producing States show little change.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 81 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 170 million bushels to a minimum of 8 million.

The indicated yield, at 26.5 bushels per harvested acre, is the third highest of record--1 bushel below last year but 5.6 bushels above average. The acreage for harvest is indicated at 41.3 million acres, about 2 percent above last year and average. The portion of the seeded acreage for grain harvest, at 94 percent, is at last year's high level and far above average.

In Kansas, prospects remained favorable in all sections. Development during April was good with enough warm weather the third week of April to permit the crop to grow away from soilborne mosaic damage in eastern sections. The crop is heading in southern areas. Stands are heavier than a year ago. Nitrogen deficiencies are appearing in some central and eastern sections.

In Oklahoma, wheat was in the boot stage in the panhandle but headed and pollinating in southwestern and central areas. Early May rains relieved local dry situations. Throughout the central area, present moisture supplies are adequate to carry the crop to maturity barring extremely hot weather. In Texas, stands are good in all major areas. The Plains wheat still has good subsoil moisture. Greenbug damage was held down by extensive spraying.

In Nebraska, April weather was favorable for heavy tillering of plants. Recent rains improved the soil moisture supply. Increased use of fertilizer is showing up in plant development. In South Dakota there has been considerable loss of acreage from winter kill and wind erosion. Stands are thin in central sections and subsoil moisture supplies are low.

In Colorado, the crop is well rooted and is well balanced between vegetative growth and moisture supplies. In Montana, considerable precipitation in late April improved prospects. Abandonment because of winter drought is likely to be less than suspected earlier.

Pacific Northwest prospects show little change from the favorable conditions a month ago. However, early and widespread rust appearing in Washington is an unfavorable factor. The crop outlook remains favorable in other Western States.

In the East and South, wheat is in good condition though cool weather has slowed plant development. Many fields were yellowed due to excessive moisture and leaching of fertilizer.

RYE: Condition of rye at 88 percent of normal on May 1 is 1 point below both a month ago and a year ago but is 2 points above average. The 1-point decline from April 1 to May 1 this year compares with an average improvement of 2 points during April. April temperatures, which were below normal over most of the principal rye producing States, were not conducive to optimum growth and development.

Of the 8 major producing States, only North Dakota shows an improved condition from a month ago. Indiana maintained the April 1 level, while South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, Minnesota, and Oklahoma registered declines ranging from 1 to 4 points. These 8 States accounted for approximately two-thirds of the 1960 rye production. In the Dakotas, rye came through the winter in fair condition, with only light winter kill. Stands in North Dakota were not as good as in 1960 owing to a dry fall. In South Dakota, moisture has been short except in the southeast but recent rains have provided top-soil moisture. The Nebraska and Kansas crops have made good spring growth. Rye in northern Kansas is jointing and some southern fields are heading. In Washington where a mild, open winter with plentiful moisture was favorable, most of the acreage is in the boot stage with some early fields heading. In Minnesota, low April temperatures held back growth and plants are still dormant in the northern part of the State. Oklahoma has been short of top-soil moisture but recent rains will help. All of the Oklahoma crop is headed, with prospects for an above average yield.

In Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, low April temperatures retarded growth but were not otherwise damaging. Rye in the Carolinas is reported in good condition. High winds and lack of rain in Texas have lowered condition. In Colorado, March snow storms were beneficial following generally dry weather from December through February. Recent rain and cool weather in California have been beneficial.

PEACHES: The forecast for 1961 production in the 9 Southern peach States is 16,730,000 bushels, based on May 1 conditions. This is only 1 percent above the revised production for 1960, but if finally realized will be the largest Southern peach crop since 1947. The forecast of 16,730,000 bushels is 58 percent above the 1950-1959 average production of 10,564,000 bushels. Only 3 States--Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas--expect a lower production in 1961 than in 1960, and of these, only Oklahoma is below average.

In North Carolina, growers are concerned about the heavy set of fruit. Unless the drop is heavy, more than the usual amount of thinning will be necessary. In South Carolina, trees generally have a heavy set of fruit which is sizing well and thinning is in progress. Some light frost occurred in April with no apparent damage. In Georgia, bloom dates between areas and varieties were more nearly normal this year in contrast to a year ago when bloom dates had less than the usual spread. Continued cool April weather has delayed fruit growth and the movement from the Fort Valley area is not expected to start until about May 22. The Red Cap and Southland varieties will have a much smaller production than expected earlier, but most other varieties will require thinning. In Alabama, another good peach crop is in prospect. The set is heavy in commercial areas and thinning began in mid-April. Bloom dates were nearer normal than a year ago. Movement is expected to begin in late May.

Peach trees in Arkansas bloomed earlier than usual due to a warm spell early in March. Trees set a good crop in all areas. Moisture supplies are abundant but cool weather has retarded growth in some areas. Also frosts in mid-April did limited damage in spots. A hailstorm struck the Clarksville area on April 30 doing considerable damage to the hardest hit orchards. In Louisiana, hail also caused some damage in scattered areas. Most varieties have a heavy set of fruit and are being thinned. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin about May 25, nearly two weeks earlier than last year.

An early bloom followed by warm weather in Oklahoma allowed the set to become established prior to the light freezes in mid-April. Moisture supplies have been ample. Dry April weather in the major peach areas of Texas together with a light frost on April 16 reduced earlier prospects there although an above average crop is still in prospect. Scattered showers fell in late April and early May but more moisture is still needed.

In California the May 1 condition of Freestone peaches is the second highest of record. This is attributable to the excellent dormant conditions and ideal blooming conditions in northern California. Conditions in southern California, where the winter was too warm for satisfactory dormancy, are lower than for northern areas. A freeze in northern California on April 19 and 20 caused some damage in the Marysville-Yuba area, the main results of which will probably be to reduce the amount of thinning necessary. Some harvesting of early peaches is expected about May 9 in the Bakersfield-Arvin area. The May 1 condition of Clingstone peaches is reported the same as a year earlier. Low temperatures in December and January were excellent for dormancy. The bloom was satisfactory and a good set of fruit was reported. Some frost damage occurred in the Sacramento Valley, but was not considered serious to the over-all prospects.

In the East, peach trees suffered varying degrees of damage from the severe winter weather. Damage was heavy in New England and the Hudson Valley of New York. Damage was apparently lighter in New Jersey and Pennsylvania although still questionable at this time. Michigan peaches also suffered more winter damage than last year although not in excessive amount.

Some frost damage was reported from both Colorado and Utah with Utah receiving frost in all major northern and central areas on April 22 through April 24 and again on the night of May 4.

PEARS - California: The May 1 condition of Bartlett pears was below both last year and average. There was a good bloom. Hail has caused some damage this season, being heaviest in the Sacramento River area, Marysville, Placer, and El Dorado Counties. Lake, El Dorado, and Napa Counties also had some frost damage. The May 1 condition of the "other" pears is above both last year and average. Ideal weather during bloom resulted in a good set of fruit. Frost and hail have caused light damage to the crop.

CITRUS: The 1960-61 crop of oranges is estimated at 118 million boxes, 7 percent less than last year, and 3 percent below average. About two-thirds of the crop had been harvested by May 1 leaving 39.3 million boxes for harvest compared with 39.1 million still to be picked at the same date a year ago. The oranges remaining for harvest are mostly Valencias.

The crop of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges, which has now been harvested is estimated at 63.1 million boxes, or 3 percent below last year's production. Production of Valencia oranges is forecast at 55.3 million boxes, 11 percent less than last year, and 6 percent below average. Approximately 29 percent of the Valencias had been picked by May 1. Harvest of Florida Valencias is increasing rapidly towards peak volume, but in California picking is just getting under way. California Valencias furnish the late summer and fall supply of oranges.

Production of grapefruit for 1960-61 is estimated at 42.6 million boxes, 2 percent greater than last year, and equal to the 10-year average. By May 1 a little more than three-fourths of the grapefruit had been picked, leaving 8.9 million boxes for harvest. A year ago at the same date 6.3 million boxes remained for harvest.

Production of lemons is forecast at 14.6 million boxes, 20 percent fewer than last year but 2 percent above average. Harvest is not as far along as usual since only about 38 percent of the crop had been harvested to May 1, leaving 9.1 million boxes to be picked. A year ago 58 percent of the crop had been harvested by May 1 and only 7.7 million boxes remained for harvest.

Of the 79.1 million boxes of oranges utilized to May 1, processors had taken 52.1 million and 27 million went for fresh use. A year earlier processors had used 53.5 million boxes and 34.1 million went to fresh market, making a total utilization of 87.6 million boxes to May 1, 1960. Grapefruit utilization to May 1 of this year was 33.7 million boxes, of which 18.9 million were used fresh and 14.8 million were used by processors. A year ago, 19.8 million boxes had been used fresh and 15.4 million were used by processors. Utilization of lemons is sharply below a year ago, totaling 5.5 million boxes to May 1 this year compared with 10.5 million last year. Fresh market usage this year accounted for 3.9 million boxes compared with 4.1 million to May 1, 1960. Processors used only 1.6 million boxes to May 1 this year compared with 6.4 million a year earlier.

Florida citrus crops were hurt by dry weather during April. Mature oranges show some softening and drying because of insufficient rainfall, and greater than usual shedding of newly set 1961-62 crop fruit is occurring. Harvest of Valencias continues to lag behind last season but is rapidly building up to its peak. Harvest of grapefruit held fairly steady during the past month but is considerably beyond its peak.

Harvest of California Valencia oranges is getting under way since the Navels have been picked. In most areas dry weather has restricted the sizes of Valencias. The fruit has colored and matured earlier than usual. Nearly 60 percent of the Desert Valleys grapefruit had been harvested by May 1. Sizes of grapefruit also are below normal. Harvest of California lemons is not as heavy as during the past couple of months. The main spring bloom for 1961-62 crop lemons is over but some areas still show a light bloom.

Texas expects the harvest of grapefruit to continue through May with some light harvest extending into June. Oranges will be finished ahead of the grapefruit. Growing conditions have gotten the 1961-62 citrus off to a good start. The heavy bloom which occurred in early March was followed by a good set of fruit. Moisture supplies have been adequate.

CHERRIES: California's sweet cherry crop, estimated from May 1 conditions at 32,000 tons, promises to be the first average or better crop since 1957. At this level it is 33 percent above last year and 19 percent above the 1950-59 average of 26,980 tons. Cold winter weather was favorable for the dormancy of cherry trees and bloom was a little earlier than last season. Weather was favorable for pollination and setting of the crop as well as for control of insects and disease. Widespread frosts from April 19 through 24 caused spotty damage in various parts of the State but over-all losses are expected to be small. Harvest of cherries began about April 25 with early shipments by truck. The first rail car was shipped May 3.

The reported May 1 condition of sweet cherries in Oregon was above both average and last year and the same as for 1959. Sour cherry growers reported the highest condition since 1953. Full bloom averaged about two days later than last year. Sweet cherries were in full bloom about five days later than in 1960.

In Washington the May 1 condition of sweet cherries was above both last year and average while for sour cherries it was below in both instances. Cherries appear to have escaped with minor damage in comparison to other Washington fruits from the freeze on April 20. Weather at pollinating time may be the deciding factor for the sour cherry crop. Southwestern Washington growers reported poor pollination weather with the latest snow storm in 20 years coming on April 22 when early trees were in bloom.

Prospects for sour cherries in Colorado appear excellent at this time. Bloom date is expected to be ten days to two weeks later than last year. Sweet cherry prospects were lowered somewhat by April frost damage. However, a reasonably good crop is expected in most areas. Utah cherries also suffered from April frosts and as in Colorado, sour cherries appear to have fared better than the sweets.

In Michigan the season started early but development was slowed the last of April with temperatures in the high 20's being reported in the southwest section. One or two days of warm weather should bring cherries into full bloom here. In Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, no spring frost damage of consequence has been reported. Some winter damage occurred in these States but it is too early at this time to evaluate its effect.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1961 crop of plums in California is estimated at 90,000 tons, 10 percent greater than last year, and 12 percent above average. Full bloom was about a week earlier than last year. The set is heavy on all except late varieties, but in general the late varieties have a good set. Light damage from frost and hail occurred in the Placer area, but thinning will probably eliminate the damaged fruit.

The May 1 condition of California prunes was reported at 70 percent, only 2 points below a year ago. Conditions were favorable for the bloom and a good set of prunes, but frosts on April 19 and 20 damaged the crop. Damage was heaviest in Napa and Lake Counties.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's 1960-61 Fuerte avocados is expected to be over by mid-May, which is earlier than usual. Harvest of "Other than Fuerte" avocados from the 1960 bloom has started, but movement is light. The main variety of these summer avocados is Hass.

APRICOTS: Production of California apricots is estimated at 210,000 tons, 9 percent below last year, but 15 percent above average. In northern and central California, apricots had a good bloom which came out early. Weather favored pollination and the set of fruit is good. Thinning is in progress. Heavy thinning will be necessary for proper sizing of fruit.

In Washington and Utah apricots were damaged by late April freezes. No forecast of the crop in these two States will be made until June 1.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is forecast at 70,000 tons, 32 percent greater than last year, and surpassed only by the 1959 record crop of 82,800 tons.

Weather during the period of bloom favored pollination and resulted in a heavy set. Almonds have made good growth and show no more than usual droppage. Freeze damage has been insignificant.

POTATOES: The second forecast of the early spring 1961 potato crop places the prospective production at 4,559,000 hundredweight, 9 percent above the April 1 estimate, and 30 percent above the 1960 crop. Improvement during the month was registered both in Florida and Texas. The crop in the Hastings area of Florida is forecast at 3,885,000 hundredweight, 9 percent above a month ago. With very favorable growing conditions during April, a near record yield is indicated. Harvest is generally underway with about 30 percent being dug by May 1. Harvest will be active throughout May. In the other areas of Florida, harvest is generally underway with supplies being available during most of May.

In Texas, harvest of the early spring crop was active the last half of April. Limited supplies will be available through the first half of May. Favorable growing conditions have resulted in unusually good yields.

Production of the late spring crop is forecast at 27,227,000 hundredweight, less than 1 percent below the 1960 crop of 27,434,000 hundredweight. The California crop is estimated at 17,842,000 hundredweight, 5 percent above production last year. The larger acreage for harvest more than offset the slightly lower yields. Digging of long whites in the Edison district has been increasing gradually but has been slowed because of moderate skin set due to cool temperatures. Harvest is expected to be light during the first week of May but will increase as digging starts in the late districts. Supplies are expected to peak about June 1 but will continue in good volume throughout most of June. In Arizona the early crop was hampered by windy and dry weather and yields were rather low. The yield on the later plantings is expected to be good. Harvest started in Yuma about April 7 and in the Salt River Valley about April 15. Harvest in the Pearsall area of Texas started the last half of April and is expected to start in the San Antonio area the last half of May. In the Knox-Haskell area, crops are making good progress and harvest is expected to start early in June. Yields in the Baldwin area of Alabama are expected to be much below last year but slightly above average. Expected production is placed at 1,364,000 hundredweight, 37 percent below the 1960 harvest. Much of this is attributed to thin stands and loss of acreage. Light movement is expected the second week of May, with volume becoming heavier about mid-month.

With much late planting, shipments will extend over a longer period than usual. In Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, planting extended over a longer period than usual because of excessive moisture and cool weather since planting has generally retarded growth.

Prospects in South Carolina are generally good, although some fields were damaged by excessive rain, particularly in low spots. Unseasonably cool weather has been favorable to the crop. Harvest is expected to get underway the last week of May, reaching the peak during the first week of June. The North Carolina crop is earlier than a year ago in spite of the frost on April 20. Generally the damage was limited to injury of vegetation growth. Harvest is expected to start about June 1.

Growers of the early summer potatoes have 108,700 acres for harvest. The acreage planted is 1 percent below the February 1 intentions and 3 percent below the 112,000 acres harvested last year. Growers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia planted 24,000 acres, 2 percent above last year's harvested acreage. Growth as of May 1 ranged from 6 inches in the southern tip of the shore to just emerging in the northern section. Stands in all sections are expected to be about normal. Light digging in the southern section should begin in early June. The acreage planted to the Pungo variety about doubled from the 1960 season and is now the leading variety on the Shore. Cobblers, previously the leading variety, account for slightly smaller acreage than the Pungo. The acreage planted to Katahdin has declined and now accounts for about 7 percent of the acreage. In the northern panhandle of Texas, plantings started in early March and are expected to continue until early June. Earliest planting is making favorable growth. Harvest is expected to start in late June. The acreage in southern California is all planted and most fields have good stands. The White Rose variety accounts for 95 percent of the acreage and Russets 5 percent. Digging is expected to get underway in late June.

TOBACCO, Revised (1959 & 1960 Crops): Production of all types of tobacco in 1960 is estimated at 1,944 million pounds--the highest since 1956 when production totaled 2,176 million pounds. The current 1960 estimate represents a downward revision of about 0.9 percent or 17 million pounds from the estimate released last December. Poundage for 1960 is about 8 percent above the 1,796 million pounds produced in 1959 and compares with the 1949-58 average of 2,066 million pounds. Current revisions are based primarily on reports from growers and dealers, and on marketing data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and various State Departments of Agriculture. Marketing of the 1960 crop is practically complete except in Maryland where first auction sales were held on April 25. The 1960 crop was harvested from 1,141,200 acres with a record-high average yield of 1,703 pounds per acre.

Value of production of the 1960 crop is placed at about \$1,186 million, with an all-time high average price per pound of 61.0 cents. Growers received \$1,048 million for the 1959 crop which averaged 58.3 cents per pound.

Flue-cured production increased sharply last year and, at 1,251 million pounds, was nearly 16 percent above 1959. At this level, poundage from the bright leaf crop was the highest since 1956 but was about 2 percent below the 10-year average. The 1960 leaf was primed from 691,800 acres. Yields averaged 1,808 pounds per acre--117 pounds above the previous high of 1,691 pounds recorded in 1958.

A 485-million pound burley crop was realized last season. This is about 4 percent below 1959 and 12 percent below the average. Around 295,700 acres were cut during the 1960 season. Yields from the Burley Belt averaged 1,639 pounds per acre, second only to the 1,669 pounds in 1959 as the highest of record.

Southern Maryland, type 32, production is estimated at 32.8 million pounds for 1960. This compares with a 31.2-million pound crop harvested in 1959 and the 10-year average production of 38.5 million. The 1960 crop was produced on about 37,500 acres, with an average yield of 875 pounds indicated.

Production of fire-cured last year is placed at 45.4 million pounds--about 14 percent below the 53.1 million produced in 1959 and 23 percent below the 10-year average. About 33,200 acres were harvested in 1960 which compares with 35,200 the previous year and the average of 47,320. Yields averaged 1,369 pounds per acre in 1960.

The 1960 dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, totaled 20.0 million pounds. This compares with 21.5 million produced in 1959 and the 1949-58 average of 29.6 million. Dark air-cured was produced on about 14,800 acres last year--3 percent below the 1959 acreage and 39 percent below the 10-year average. Yields in 1960 averaged 1,353 pounds.

Cigar filler production in 1960 is estimated at 59.3 million pounds and compares with 60.4 million produced in 1959 and 55.1 million for the 10-year average. Filler was harvested from about 35,300 acres during the past season, reflecting little change from the 34,900 harvested in 1959 and 35,340 for the 10-year average. The 1960 yield is indicated at 1,679 pounds.

Production of cigar binder in 1960 totaled about 29.4 million pounds, 3 percent above 1959 but 34 percent below the 1949-58 average. The crop was harvested from 18,200 acres last season. This compares with about 18,400 acres harvested in 1959 and 27,970 for the average. Yieldwise, 1,621 pounds per acre was secured in 1960.

For cigar wrapper types, estimated production for 1960, at 21.0 million pounds, is an all-time high. Poundage in 1959 amounted to 18.6 million while the 1949-58 average stands at 16.2 million. Wrapper acreage totaled about 14,400 in 1960. This compares with 14,000 acres harvested a year earlier and the 10-year average of 13,350 acres. At 1,458 pounds per acre in 1960, average yields surpassed all other years.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1961 is estimated at 1,510,000 gallons--the largest since 1957. This is about 34 percent above the 1,123,000 gallons (revised) produced in 1960 but 3 percent below the 1950-59 average. Excepting Maine, estimated production in all States is considerably above last year.

In virtually all areas the season got under way a little earlier than normal and considerably earlier than last year. Closing at about the usual time, the current season was the longest since 1954.

Open weather and light snow cover brought out a number of new producers and many old producers put out more buckets than a year ago. Sirup quality was generally good to excellent.

New England producers reported fairly good early runs but cold weather in March and April interrupted production and tended to prolong the season. Cool weather helped to hold down bacteria in sap buckets and sirup quality remained high throughout the season. New York experienced fairly good early runs in some sections. Cold weather in March retarded production but generally good runs again occurred in April. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan the season was generally favorable but was affected on occasions by warm temperatures. Some bacteria growth developed but in general, quality was good. Good sap runs were realized during the latter part of the season. In Maryland, runs were small but generally continuous from late February to mid-April. Wisconsin and Minnesota producers, with a heavy flow of sap and high quality sirup, had the best season in years.

This year's maple sirup crop sold at an average price of \$4.81 per gallon compared with \$4.95 last year. The value of the 1961 production is \$7,259,000 compared with \$5,567,000 for the crop produced in 1960.

NOTE: With this issue of "Crop Production," the Crop Reporting Board no longer publishes the series of estimated trees tapped.

HAY: The condition of hay on May 1 was reported at 85 percent of normal, 2 points lower than a year ago but the same as average. In the North Central States, cool spring weather and excessive rain slowed growth of hay. Meadows would respond favorably to a few warm days as moisture is still plentiful. In the South Atlantic States, moisture conditions are excellent but it was too cool for good development of hay crops during April. Dry and cool weather retarded growth in Oklahoma and Texas and aphid infestations are causing damage to alfalfa. The first cutting of alfalfa hay was about one-fourth completed on May 1 in Oklahoma. Cutting of grain hay and alfalfa was underway in Texas. Cold weather has retarded growth of hay in Idaho and Colorado. In New Mexico, hay crops are in excellent shape and a few first cuttings of alfalfa had been made by May 1. In the Northwest, growth of hay was slow due to cool weather in April but soil moisture is excellent and irrigation water supplies are ample. Alfalfa hay prospects are very good in California, where it is mostly irrigated. April rains caught some hay in the field, causing discoloration and lowering the quality. The first cutting is mostly completed in main areas with some growers starting the second cutting, except the Imperial Valley which is well into the third cutting.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: May 1 farm stocks of hay are estimated at 23.9 million tons, 36 percent above a year earlier and 35 percent more than average. The high level of hay stocks on farms as of May 1 has only been exceeded twice. The record high was 26.4 million tons on May 1, 1958. All regions had larger stocks on farms than last year. The important North Central Region was up 44 percent; South Central Region, 63 percent; Western, 24 percent; and the Atlantic, 7 percent.

A larger production and a rather mild winter over much of the Nation along with fewer roughage consuming livestock numbers in several States contributed to the larger stocks of hay now on hand.

Disappearance of hay from farms from January 1 to May 1 totaled nearly 61 million tons compared with 62 million tons during the same period last year. Total disappearance was 115 million tons for the entire 1960-61 season against 122 million tons for the 1959-60 season.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures was reported at 83 percent of normal on May 1.

This is 2 points below the unusually good condition a year earlier, but is 3 points above the 1950-59 average for the date. Pasture condition declined 3 points from April 1, compared with a usual seasonal increase of 2 points during the month. During April, pasture growth was slowed by cool temperatures, which averaged 2 to 6 degrees below normal for the month in most of the Nation. April precipitation provided ample soil moisture in the eastern third of the country, but dry soil contributed to the decline in pastures in many western areas.

In the South Atlantic region, pastures were better than usual on May 1. However, in central and southern Florida soil moisture was becoming short. In other parts of this region, heavy rains in the first half of April saturated the soil. However, cool April temperatures slowed pasture growth after an unusually good start during March and reported condition failed to make the usual seasonal gain from April 1 to May 1.

Pasture feed was considerably above average for May 1 in the South Central region. Pastures are generally good throughout the region except in south-central Texas where soaking rains are needed to revive dry, grazed-over ranges. In the remainder of the region, soil moisture is generally adequate for improved pasture growth with warmer temperatures in May.

For the West as a whole, reported pasture condition held unchanged from April 1 and equalled the 10-year average for May 1. However, May 1 condition was far below average for Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. Dry, windy weather during April depleted surface soil moisture rapidly in most of the West. Cool weather in most areas also slowed pasture growth.

In the North Central area, pasture prospects continue above average although growth was slowed by cool temperatures during April. Rain is needed in the Plains States to replace soil moisture depleted by drying winds in April. Other North Central areas have ample soil moisture for rapid pasture growth with warmer weather. Use of pastures has been delayed by slow growth and by soft ground resulting from heavy April rains from Missouri eastward through Ohio.

Pasture prospects continue good in the North Atlantic region with reported May 1 condition equal to the 10-year average. Lower reported condition on May 1 than on April 1 represents mostly slow growth because of cool weather in April rather than a decline in prospects. At the end of the month, grazing of regular pastures was limited mostly to southern New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,498 million eggs during April--about 1 percent less than during April last year. Decreases from a year earlier of 4 percent in both the North Atlantic and East North Central, and 3 percent in the West North Central more than offset increases of 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the South Central States.

Rate of egg production per layer in April was 19.0 eggs, compared with 18.7 during April 1960. Increases in rate of lay from last year were 3 percent in the West North Central and in the South Central and 2 percent in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic regions. Rate of lay was down 2 percent from a year earlier in the West, while in the North Atlantic region there was no change.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 289,083,000 layers during April--2 percent less than in April last year. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were down 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. Layer numbers were up 6 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States, while in the South Central region there was no change.

Layers on May 1, 1961 totaled 286,014,000, compared with 291,682,000 on May 1, 1960. This was a decrease of 2 percent and the lowest number for the date since 1938. Increases were 6 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, and about 2 percent in the South Central States. These were more than offset by decreases of 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, and 5 percent in the North Atlantic region.

The rate of lay on May 1 was 63.6 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 64.2 eggs a year earlier. All regions of the country were below last year, except the South Central which was up 1 percent. Decreases were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West, and 1 percent in the East North Central, in the West North Central, and in the South Atlantic regions.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West Western	United States
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1950-59 (Av.):	50,766	58,185	84,453	31,364	47,964	34,363	307,094
1960	46,571	49,968	71,933	38,304	46,067	38,839	291,682
1961	44,359	46,693	67,343	39,551	46,836	41,232	286,014
Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1950-59 (Av.):	59.6	61.8	64.2	59.4	59.2	62.5	61.5
1960	62.3	64.6	66.8	64.1	61.8	64.4	64.2
1961	61.1	64.0	66.2	63.5	62.2	63.2	63.6

Producers received an average of 33.4 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-April, down 3.3 cents from a month earlier and down 2.9 cents per dozen from a year earlier. Prices on the Nation's egg market were irregular during the month. The trends in April were lower the first week, slightly higher during the second and third week, and down sharply at the close. The main market feature of the month was the active demand for eggs by breakers in mid-west markets. Breakers dominated the mid-west markets and absorbed large portions of dealers' trading stocks.

The average price received by producers for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April was 14.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 16.4 cents a month earlier and 17.1 cents a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 15.1 cents in mid-April, the lowest of record for this date. Farm chickens averaged 12.7 cents which equaled the lowest price of record for mid-April. Prices paid for commercial broilers declined rather sharply during the latter part of April. Prices were mostly 13 cents at the close of the month in the major southern producing States. In the Delmarva area prices strengthened at the close of the month when available offerings in some instances were less than the active processing demand. Retail sales during the month stimulated by reduced prices, moved the relatively heavy shipments of the ready-to-cook broilers from producing areas.

Paying prices for heavy hens declined sharply during the month in the Southeast. Reduced values there induced an active speculative demand. Freezing interests took most of the burdensome supplies. Elsewhere in the country prices for hens during the month fluctuated in a narrow range.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 22.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.5 cents a year earlier and the lowest for the date since April 1942. Demand for ready-to-cook turkeys was seasonally light during most of the month. At the close, demand became more active as the weather warmed up. Advance buying for the Memorial holiday stimulated demand for toms over 20 pounds. Processing activity in the major producing area was largely confined to either pool or custom basis.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.34 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.40 a year earlier. Broiler growing mash in mid-April cost \$4.66 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.69 a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash was \$4.64 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.70 a year earlier. At mid-April, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows in the United States produced 11,168 million pounds of milk in April -- 1 percent more than in the same month last year and 3 percent more than the April 1950-59 average.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
April 1961, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	April : average : 1950-59 :	Apr. : 1960 :	Mar. : 1961 :	Apr. : 1961 :	State	April : average : 1950-59 :	Apr. : 1960 :	Mar. : 1961 :	Apr. : 1961 :
N. Y.	886	940	944	976	Ga.	102	84	86	90
N. J.	102	105	107	106	Ky.	208	213	199	221
Pa.	549	604	614	610	Tenn.	206	186	168	199
Ohio	457	438	450	460	Ala.	106	83	73	82
Ind.	305	264	270	272	Miss.	133	111	93	109
Ill.	434	362	348	359	Ark.	104	75	66	75
Mich.	458	444	423	443	Okla.	156	127	119	126
Wis.	1,553	1,692	1,660	1,682	Texas	285	261	265	258
Minn.	878	1,011	1,055	1,030	Mont.	43	38	35	38
Iowa	529	536	518	527	Idaho	126	146	139	148
Mo.	345	327	306	332	Wyo.	18.0	16.3	15.0	15.8
N. D.	158	155	151	152	Colo.	79	73	72	73
S. D.	122	129	126	129	Utah	61	68	67	68
Nebr.	199	178	164	180	Wash.	158	172	160	176
Kans.	211	166	165	174	Oreg.	111	109	90	107
Md.	121	127	123	127	Calif.	621	711	707	724
Va.	161	156	160	173	Other :				
W. Va.	64	56	51	54	States	586	680	677	690
N. C.	141	128	128	134	:				
S. C.	52	49	49	48	U. S.	10,828	11,020	10,843	11,168

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average	1960	harvest	1950-59	1960	cated	1950-59	1960	cated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	348	246	236	30.3	30.0	32.0	10,424	7,380	7,552
N.J.	63	49	47	28.2	33.0	31.0	1,737	1,617	1,457
Pa.	693	535	519	25.4	29.5	30.0	17,359	15,782	15,570
Ohio	1,772	1,500	1,500	25.2	35.0	31.0	44,546	52,500	46,500
Ind.	1,365	1,268	1,306	26.3	33.0	32.0	35,588	41,844	41,792
Ill.	1,702	1,594	1,722	26.8	29.0	31.0	45,649	46,226	53,382
Mich.	1,155	1,077	1,120	29.3	31.5	34.0	33,641	33,926	38,080
Wis.	28	28	29	26.6	34.0	31.0	760	952	899
Minn.	46	20	23	22.1	25.0	25.0	987	500	575
Iowa	135	101	100	22.8	25.0	29.0	3,044	2,525	2,900
Mo.	1,470	1,321	1,361	25.0	28.5	29.0	37,089	37,648	39,469
S.Dak.	373	639	581	18.5	27.0	17.0	7,154	17,253	9,877
Nebr.	3,498	2,999	3,149	22.8	28.5	31.0	78,982	85,472	97,619
Kans.	10,242	10,380	10,380	17.6	28.0	25.0	181,070	290,640	259,500
Del.	40	25	23	23.6	31.0	29.0	911	775	667
Md.	210	161	150	23.0	28.5	26.0	4,723	4,588	3,900
Va.	306	256	259	22.8	26.0	27.0	6,875	6,656	6,993
W.Va.	44	27	26	22.2	28.0	27.0	961	756	702
N.C.	367	339	400	21.4	23.5	25.0	7,844	7,966	10,000
S.C.	165	146	155	19.2	23.0	24.0	3,184	3,358	3,720
Ga.	114	90	90	18.4	23.0	23.0	2,098	2,070	2,070
Ky.	219	179	192	21.2	29.0	27.0	4,596	5,191	5,184
Tenn.	209	142	148	18.4	24.0	23.0	3,794	3,408	3,404
Ala.	50	52	52	20.6	25.0	24.0	1,038	1,300	1,248
Miss.	44	37	43	24.0	30.0	28.0	971	1,110	1,204
Ark.	82	136	146	20.8	32.5	29.0	1,810	4,420	4,234
La.	1/46	42	53	1/19.6	29.0	24.0	1/858	1,218	1,272
Okla.	4,493	4,756	4,804	14.6	25.5	24.0	67,192	121,278	115,296
Texas	2,605	3,762	3,875	12.4	22.5	22.0	33,752	84,645	85,250
Mont.	1,658	2,042	2,165	23.0	22.0	22.0	38,923	44,924	47,630
Idaho	728	658	704	27.3	26.5	29.0	19,620	17,437	20,416
Wyo.	257	207	199	19.1	23.0	18.0	4,907	4,761	3,582
Calo.	2,167	2,419	2,371	17.0	27.0	23.0	37,667	65,313	54,533
N.Mex.	145	256	273	9.8	17.5	19.0	1,525	4,480	5,187
Ariz.	48	26	28	29.4	33.0	34.0	1,522	858	952
Utah	269	170	162	16.2	18.5	18.0	4,308	3,145	2,916
Nev.	4	3	2	29.7	35.0	25.0	124	105	50
Wash.	1,917	1,812	1,830	31.8	34.0	37.0	60,527	61,608	67,710
Oreg.	762	709	709	30.6	33.5	35.0	23,130	23,752	24,815
Calif.	478	352	345	20.7	22.0	22.0	9,782	7,744	7,590
U.S.	40,296	41,277	41,277	27.5	27.5	26.5	840,244	1,095,697	1,095,697
	40,561			20.9			1,117,131		

1/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, May 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59			1950-59		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	92	94	84
N.H.	--	--	--	91	91	85
Vt.	--	--	--	91	96	91
Mass.	--	--	--	92	95	89
R.I.	--	--	--	89	89	88
Conn.	--	--	--	91	93	93
N.Y.	91	91	95	86	91	87
N.J.	89	91	88	84	84	84
Pa.	89	93	94	86	85	87
Ohio	89	93	92	86	87	90
Ind.	90	95	95	87	89	91
Ill.	90	94	93	85	91	89
Mich.	94	94	96	89	94	92
Wis.	91	89	92	85	87	83
Minn.	90	93	92	82	89	83
Iowa	87	92	91	82	93	87
Mo.	86	87	88	77	84	86
N.Dak.	83	88	76	72	65	65
S.Dak.	84	93	84	76	80	64
Nebr.	84	89	90	78	90	81
Kans.	79	85	91	74	89	86
Del.	90	90	90	86	84	86
Md.	90	93	89	86	82	86
Va.	89	88	91	84	81	85
W.Va.	--	--	--	80	75	80
N.C.	87	85	89	86	84	84
S.C.	82	82	86	81	80	82
Ga.	82	84	88	80	81	82
Fla.	--	--	--	77	79	76
Ky.	87	86	90	83	78	86
Tenn.	86	86	88	85	82	85
Ala.	--	--	--	82	81	81
Miss.	--	--	--	82	76	79
Ark.	--	--	--	82	75	82
La.	--	--	--	82	75	80
Okla.	72	85	87	70	86	84
Texas	62	78	78	68	78	77
Mont.	85	96	82	79	83	66
Idaho	93	90	88	87	88	86
Wyo.	80	90	88	79	80	70
Colo.	79	90	90	72	85	83
N.Mex.	66	82	98	63	81	86
Ariz.	--	--	--	81	85	81
Utah	84	79	80	82	86	76
Nev.	--	--	--	84	75	66
Wash.	86	94	93	80	86	87
Oreg.	90	90	91	86	89	90
Calif.	86	82	85	80	76	77
U.S.	86	89	88	80	85	83

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition on May 1			Stocks on Farms May 1		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	92	94	86	114	84	100
N. H.	91	93	86	42	44	43
Vt.	93	95	93	138	124	129
Mass.	92	95	91	45	56	50
R.I.	89	88	91	4	4	3
Conn.	92	94	93	39	61	45
N. Y.	88	92	89	706	776	853
N. J.	86	85	86	63	86	83
Pa.	88	88	91	521	688	761
Ohio	88	88	92	467	322	438
Ind.	88	90	92	402	344	404
Ill.	86	93	91	877	938	1,142
Mich.	90	94	94	614	912	1,050
Wis. 1/	88	89	85	1,664	2,164	2,744
Minn. 1/	85	90	85	967	833	1,211
Iowa	85	93	89	1,396	1,737	2,161
Mo.	81	86	88	763	697	1,024
N. Dak. 1/	76	69	68	778	364	1,289
S. Dak. 1/	81	84	68	1,081	749	1,530
Nebr. 1/	84	93	84	1,042	1,045	1,444
Kans.	80	92	90	540	565	920
Del.	87	86	88	10	12	9
Md.	87	84	88	84	143	94
Va.	86	83	88	205	227	257
W. Va.	84	79	84	150	102	126
N. C.	85	83	83	238	212	191
S. C.	80	77	82	118	75	91
Ga.	80	79	81	129	57	87
Fla.	78	80	69	29	16	32
Ky.	85	80	86	354	308	420
Tenn.	84	82	83	301	297	366
Ala.	80	77	79	130	77	110
Miss.	80	74	74	130	70	186
Ark.	80	73	83	144	76	118
La.	81	75	75	55	26	94
Okla.	71	86	79	231	176	473
Texas	72	72	73	325	257	332
Mont. 1/	85	89	78	515	481	741
Idaho 1/	91	91	90	378	437	442
Wyo. 1/	84	85	77	267	335	254
Colo. 1/	84	89	86	381	333	448
N. Mex. 1/	82	89	92	58	48	96
Ariz.	88	90	92	116	185	128
Utah 1/	88	87	79	222	215	215
Nev. 1/	86	80	73	122	150	184
Wash. 1/	86	88	89	206	213	229
Oreg. 1/	89	88	90	257	219	319
Calif. 1/	85	89	87	316	203	434
U. S.	85	87	85	17,736	17,543	23,900

1/ Same hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1959 and 1960 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
					1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	3,300	3,400	1,572	1,639	5,187	5,572
Conn.	9,400	8,800	1,408	1,509	13,236	13,206
Pa.	31,000	31,000	1,725	1,700	53,475	52,700
Ohio	13,100	13,400	1,668	1,573	21,853	21,072
Ind.	6,900	7,000	1,750	1,565	12,075	10,955
Wis.	13,900	14,400	1,502	1,570	20,878	22,605
Mo.	3,000	2,900	1,560	1,625	4,680	4,712
Md.	40,000	37,500	780	875	31,200	32,812
Va.	90,800	89,300	1,588	1,596	144,191	142,550
W.Va.	2,500	2,500	1,615	1,485	4,038	3,712
N.C.	468,300	467,000	1,544	1,838	723,130	858,300
S.C.	81,000	80,000	1,765	1,845	142,965	147,600
Ga.	70,200	71,300	1,518	1,839	106,596	131,126
Fla.	18,500	18,500	1,379	1,571	25,508	29,061
Ky.	222,300	219,500	1,604	1,600	356,505	351,279
Tenn.	77,500	73,900	1,681	1,561	130,278	115,336
Ala.	1/ 450	1/ 460	1,250	1,530	562	704
La.	1/ 130	1/ 320	575	1,000	75	320
U.S.	1,152,200	1,141,200	1,559	1,703	1,796,432	1,943,622

State	Season average price per pound		Value of production	
	received by farmers			
	1959	1960	1959	1960
			1,000	1,000
	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
Mass.	123.0	142.0	6,398	7,900
Conn.	147.0	167.0	19,454	21,989
Pa.	31.5	28.5	16,845	15,020
Ohio	51.8	52.6	11,318	11,088
Ind.	61.5	60.8	7,426	6,661
Wis.	33.7	29.6	7,026	6,680
Mo.	58.7	63.1	2,747	2,973
Md.	61.6	1/	19,219	20,212
Va.	53.6	58.7	77,241	83,639
W.Va.	60.0	63.6	2,423	2,361
N.C.	57.9	61.1	418,401	524,747
S.C.	63.0	61.5	90,068	90,774
Ga.	60.3	59.0	64,281	77,309
Fla.	92.2	91.8	23,525	26,690
Ky.	59.0	61.8	210,412	217,222
Tenn.	54.4	60.7	70,898	70,004
Ala.	55.9	53.8	314	379
La.	73.0	73.0	55	234
U.S.	58.3	61.0	1,048,051	1,185,882

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1959 crop season average price.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1959 AND 1960 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price: per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
		Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:											
Va.	11	70,500	70,000	1,560	1,590	109,980	111,300	54.4	59.4	59,829	66,112
N.C.	11	180,000	179,000	1,450	1,630	261,000	291,770	55.2	60.4	144,072	176,229
Total Old Belt		250,500	249,000	1,481	1,619	370,980	403,070	55.0	60.1	203,901	242,341
Total Eastern N.C. Belt.	12	223,000	223,000	1,550	1,980	345,650	441,540	58.7	61.2	202,897	270,220
N.C.	13	55,500	55,500	1,735	1,920	96,292	100,560	62.4	62.2	60,086	66,282
S.C.	13	81,000	80,000	1,765	1,845	142,965	147,600	63.0	61.5	90,068	90,774
Total S.C. Belt	13	136,500	135,500	1,753	1,876	239,257	255,160	62.8	61.8	150,154	157,054
Ga.	14	69,000	70,000	1,520	1,845	104,880	129,150	58.1	56.8	60,935	73,357
Fla.	14	13,900	13,800	1,395	1,595	19,390	22,011	59.8	57.2	11,595	12,590
Ala.	14	1,450	1,460	1,250	1,530	562	704	53.8	53.4	314	379
Total Ga. Fla. Belt	14	83,300	84,300	1,498	1,802	124,832	151,865	58.4	56.8	72,844	86,326
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	693,300	691,300	1,559	1,808	1,080,719	1,250,635	58.3	60.4	629,795	755,943
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED: Total Va. Belt	21	7,600	7,300	1,320	1,220	10,032	8,906	37.6	39.4	3,772	3,509
Ky.	22	6,100	5,800	1,490	1,360	9,089	7,888	36.7	42.3	3,336	3,337
Tenn.	22	14,100	13,200	1,635	1,455	23,054	19,206	39.9	44.6	9,199	8,566
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	20,200	19,000	1,591	1,426	32,143	27,094	39.0	43.9	12,535	11,903
Ky.	23	6,100	5,700	1,480	1,380	9,028	7,866	36.5	41.6	3,295	3,272
Tenn.	23	1,300	1,200	1,450	1,315	1,885	1,578	35.0	40.7	660	642
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	7,400	6,900	1,475	1,369	10,913	9,444	36.2	41.4	3,955	3,914
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	35,200	33,200	1,508	1,369	53,068	45,444	38.2	42.5	20,262	19,326
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:											
3A Light Air-Cured											
Ohio	31	9,200	9,100	1,625	1,595	14,950	14,514	63.1	63.7	9,433	9,245
Ind.	31	6,900	7,000	1,750	1,565	12,075	10,955	61.5	60.8	7,426	6,661
Mo.	31	3,000	2,900	1,560	1,625	4,680	4,712	58.7	63.1	2,747	2,973
Va.	31	10,600	10,200	2,075	2,015	21,995	20,553	58.6	64.9	12,689	13,339
W. Va.	31	2,500	2,500	1,615	1,485	4,038	3,712	60.0	63.6	2,423	2,361
N.C.	31	9,800	9,500	2,060	1,940	20,188	18,430	56.2	65.2	11,346	12,016
Ky.	31	199,000	197,000	1,620	1,625	322,360	320,125	64.0	64.0	198,264	204,880
Tenn.	31	60,000	57,500	1,700	1,595	102,000	91,712	58.7	65.1	59,874	59,705
Total Burley Belt	31	301,000	295,500	1,669	1,639	502,306	483,713	60.6	64.2	304,402	311,180
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	40,000	37,500	780	875	31,200	32,812	61.6	27	19,219	20,212
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	341,000	333,200	1,565	1,553	533,506	517,525	60.7	64.0	323,621	331,392

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1959 AND 1960 (Revised)--Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price: per lb. received: by farmers		Value of production	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
3B Dark Air-cured:											
Ky.	35	6,900	6,700	1,550	1,400	10,695	9,380	34.7	38.4	3,711	3,602
Tenn.	35	2,100	2,000	1,590	1,420	3,339	2,840	34.9	38.4	1,165	1,091
Total One Sucker	35	9,000	8,700	1,559	1,405	14,034	12,220	34.7	38.4	4,876	4,693
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,200	4,300	1,265	1,400	5,313	6,020	34.0	35.4	1,806	2,131
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	2,100	1,800	1,040	995	2,184	1,791	34.4	37.9	751	679
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	15,300	14,800	1,407	1,353	21,531	20,031	34.5	37.5	7,433	7,503
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	31,000	31,000	1,725	1,700	53,475	52,700	31.5	28.5	16,845	15,020
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	3,900	4,300	1,770	1,525	6,903	6,558	27.3	28.1	1,885	1,843
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	34,900	35,300	1,730	1,679	60,378	59,258	31.0	28.5	18,730	16,863
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	2,800	2,100	1,620	1,715	4,536	3,602	45.0	44.0	2,041	1,585
Mass.	52	1,400	1,300	1,900	1,960	2,660	2,548	41.0	43.0	1,091	1,096
Conn.	52	300	1/350	1,700	1,880	510	658	42.0	42.0	214	276
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,700	1,700	1,865	1,943	3,170	3,206	41.2	42.8	1,305	1,372
Total Southern Wis.	54	5,700	5,700	1,620	1,600	9,234	9,120	29.3	28.0	2,706	2,554
Total Northern Wis.	55	8,200	8,700	1,420	1,550	11,644	13,485	37.1	30.6	4,320	4,126
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	18,400	18,200	1,553	1,621	28,584	29,413	36.3	32.8	10,372	9,637
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Mass.	61	1,900	2,100	1,330	1,440	2,527	3,024	210.0	225.0	5,307	6,804
Conn.	61	6,300	6,300	1,300	1,420	8,190	8,946	210.0	225.0	17,199	20,128
Total, Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,200	8,400	1,307	1,425	10,717	11,970	210.0	225.0	22,506	26,932
Ga.	62	1,200	1,300	1,430	1,520	1,716	1,976	195.0	200.0	3,346	3,952
Fla.	62	4,600	4,700	1,330	1,500	6,118	7,050	195.0	200.0	11,930	14,100
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,800	6,000	1,351	1,504	7,834	9,026	195.0	200.0	15,276	18,052
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	14,000	14,400	1,325	1,458	18,551	20,996	204.0	214.0	37,782	44,984
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	67,300	67,900	1,598	1,616	107,513	109,667	62.2	65.2	66,884	71,484
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Total La. Perique	72	1/130	1/320	575	1,000	75	320	73.0	73.0	55	234
UNITED STATES	All	1,152,200	1,141,200	1,559	1,703	1,796,432	1,943,622	58.3	61.0	1,048,051	1,185,882

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1959 crop season average price.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/					
	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons			
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	14,583	13,500	9,500	561,400	520,000	366,000
Fla., All	46,430	49,000	51,000	2,089,300	2,206,000	2,295,000
Temple	1,991	3,900	4,000	89,600	176,000	180,000
Other	44,439	45,100	47,000	1,999,700	2,030,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,104	1,500	1,950	49,700	67,500	87,800
Ariz.	474	560	400	18,260	21,600	15,400
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
Total Above						
Varieties	62,770	64,820	63,125	2,726,666	2,826,800	2,776,600
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 4/	23,517	17,300	16,000	905,400	666,000	616,000
Fla.	34,450	42,500	37,000	1,550,300	1,912,000	1,665,000
Texas	462	1,200	1,550	20,760	54,000	69,800
Ariz.	587	940	730	22,600	36,200	28,100
Total						
Valencia	59,016	61,940	55,280	2,499,060	2,668,200	2,378,900
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	38,100	30,800	25,500	1,466,800	1,186,000	982,000
Fla.	80,880	91,500	88,000	3,639,600	4,118,000	3,960,000
Texas	1,566	2,700	3,500	70,460	121,500	157,600
Ariz.	1,062	1,500	1,130	40,860	57,800	43,500
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
U.S., All						
Oranges	121,786	126,760	118,405	5,225,726	5,495,000	5,155,500
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,470	30,500	31,000	1,378,800	1,220,000	1,240,000
Seedless	18,360	20,100	18,500	734,400	804,000	740,000
Other	16,110	10,400	12,500	644,400	416,000	500,000
Texas	3,090	5,200	6,500	123,600	208,000	260,000
Ariz.	2,603	3,220	2,500	84,520	105,000	81,200
Calif., All	2,462	2,700	2,600	82,370	89,700	86,800
Desert Valleys	902	1,400	1,100	29,330	45,500	35,800
Other Areas	1,560	1,300	1,500	53,040	44,200	51,000
U.S., All						
Grapefruit	42,625	41,620	42,600	1,669,290	1,622,700	1,668,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,358	17,100	14,000	567,200	675,000	553,000
Ariz. 4/		1,130	600		44,600	23,700
U.S., Lemons	14,358	18,230	14,600	567,200	719,600	576,700
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	320	300	12,880	12,800	12,000
May 1 forecast of 1961 limes			330			13,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/301	550	500	5/13,475	24,800	22,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,540	2,800	5,000	204,250	126,000	225,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1959 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons); California, Valencia, 150,000 boxes (5,780 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 29,000 boxes (942 tons); Tangerines-Florida, 100,000 boxes (4,500 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Tangerines, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 79 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

5/ Short-time average.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Carolina	1,072	1,100	1,300	1,350
South Carolina	3,689	2/ 5,900	5,600	6,200
Georgia	2,669	2/ 4,600	2/ 5,000	5,000
Alabama	600	1,050	1,250	1,300
Mississippi	299	270	310	340
Arkansas	1,428	1,830	1,950	1,600
Louisiana	82	150	145	160
Oklahoma	196	135	183	130
Texas	526	640	750	650
9 States	10,564	15,675	16,488	16,730

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959 - Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 38. 1960 - Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1959 - South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 200. 1960 - Georgia, 140.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>PEACHES:</u>			
California, all	83	91	92
Clingstone	84	93	93
Freestone	81	87	90
<u>PEARS:</u>			
California, all	80	86	79
Bartlett	81	87	78
Other	76	78	84
<u>CHERRIES-SWEET:</u>			
Washington	64	69	72
Oregon	75	79	86
<u>CHERRIES-SOUR:</u>			
Washington	81	86	72
Oregon	86	79	94
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California			
Prunes	73	72	70
Florida			
Avocados	64	74	65

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS AND ALMONDS

Crop	Production ^{1/}				Indicated
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	1961	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Apricots	181,900	210,000	230,000	210,000	
Cherries - sweet	26,980	15,000	24,000	32,000	
Plums	80,300	<u>2/</u> 93,000	<u>2/</u> 82,000	90,000	
Almonds	43,560	82,800	53,000	70,000	

^{1/} Production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (Tons): Apricots, 1960-5,000; Sweet Cherries, 1960-500.

^{2/} Includes 3,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1959 and 2,000 tons in 1960.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Sirup made ^{1/}			Price		Value	
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	15	9	8	6.15	6.30	55	50
N.H.	50	39	43	5.85	5.75	228	247
Vt.	608	451	544	4.80	4.70	2,165	2,557
Mass.	44	34	44	5.25	5.30	178	233
N.Y.	426	326	470	4.70	4.50	1,532	2,115
Pa.	102	54	90	4.90	4.70	265	423
Ohio	129	76	99	5.65	5.40	429	535
Mich.	87	65	82	5.65	5.60	367	459
Wis.	80	57	105	5.10	5.00	291	525
Minn.	10	4	7	5.55	5.35	22	37
Md.	14	8	18	4.35	4.35	35	78
U.S.	1,564	1,123	1,510	4.95	4.81	5,567	7,259

^{1/} Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average: 1950-59:	1960	Ind.: 1961	Average: 1950-59:	1960	Ind.: 1961	Average: 1950-59:	1960	Ind.: 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	13.3	10.0	9.7	153	110	120	2,027	1,100	1,164
California	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220	2,300	2,164	3,058
Total	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	178.9	4,327	3,264	4,222
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings:	19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	185	2,971	2,850	3,885
-Other	4.6	4.6	3.6	110	130	140	509	598	504
Texas	1.9	.9	1.0	55	60	170	77	54	170
Total	25.5	28.3	25.6	138.8	123.7	178.1	3,557	3,502	4,559
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties:	14.2	15.0	13.3	127	150	145	1,796	2,250	1,928
Other Counties:	10.1	5.5	5.3	74	110	100	750	605	530
South Carolina	9.7	7.0	6.5	83	95	95	798	665	618
Georgia	2.7	1.6	1.3	59	60	60	156	96	78
Alabama-Baldwin	17.9	15.5	12.4	104	140	110	1,873	2,170	1,364
-Other	11.0	9.0	9.0	47	50	80	516	450	720
Mississippi	10.4	7.5	7.0	41	45	40	426	338	280
Arkansas	12.1	6.7	6.2	51	60	50	605	402	310
Louisiana	9.9	7.0	6.8	44	56	46	428	392	313
Oklahoma	5.5	4.5	4.3	52	60	60	286	270	258
Texas	10.2	8.8	7.3	49	60	75	487	528	548
Arizona	5.6	9.8	10.6	234	240	230	1,312	2,352	2,438
California	55.7	53.7	58.5	269	315	305	14,829	16,916	17,842
Total	175.0	151.6	148.5	140.2	181.0	183.3	24,263	27,434	27,227
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	10.8	8.0	8.0	66	70	June 9	714	560	June 9
Kansas	3.7	2.3	2.8	62	90	"	224	207	"
Delaware	7.8	11.0	10.0	164	200	"	1,376	2,200	"
Maryland	3.5	3.0	3.0	105	140	"	362	420	"
Virginia-Eastern:									
Shore	20.3	23.5	24.0	123	160	"	2,504	3,760	"
-Norfolk:	3.4	1.6	1.2	96	110	"	330	176	"
-Other	7.8	6.5	5.5	65	60	"	504	390	"
North Carolina	11.8	7.7	7.7	67	110	"	775	847	"
Georgia	3.4	2.3	2.1	37	37	"	125	85	"
Kentucky	17.1	13.2	12.8	59	67	"	999	884	"
Tennessee	16.3	12.0	10.0	58	67	"	947	804	"
Texas	7.4	11.3	12.7	148	170	"	1,090	1,921	"
California	9.8	9.6	8.9	264	290	"	2,580	2,784	"
Total	123.1	112.0	108.7	102.5	134.3	"	12,530	15,038	"

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during April 1960	Number of layers on hand during April 1961	Eggs per 100 layers 1960	Eggs per 100 layers 1961	Total eggs produced During April 1960	Total eggs produced During April 1961	Jan.-April incl. 1960	Jan.-April incl. 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,373	3,486	1,794	1,842	61	64	259	271
N.H.	1,495	1,394	1,764	1,833	26	26	115	112
Vt.	734	666	1,845	1,890	14	13	57	52
Mass.	2,880	2,763	1,902	1,884	55	52	226	210
R.I.	344	332	1,842	1,830	6	6	26	24
Conn.	2,851	2,683	1,866	1,827	53	49	217	199
N.Y.	8,700	8,155	1,824	1,806	159	147	637	581
N.J.	10,468	9,938	1,698	1,737	178	173	706	636
Pa.	16,183	15,672	1,884	1,872	305	293	1,236	1,143
N.Atl.	47,028	45,089	1,822	1,825	857	823	3,479	3,228
Ohio	11,386	10,745	1,848	1,860	210	200	860	786
Ind.	11,615	10,735	1,932	1,977	224	212	900	837
Ill.	11,540	10,754	1,866	1,950	215	210	842	808
Mich.	6,878	6,250	1,800	1,884	124	118	505	464
Wis.	9,418	9,009	1,866	1,866	176	168	735	679
E.N.Cent.	50,837	47,493	1,867	1,912	949	908	3,842	3,574
Minn.	16,511	16,054	1,929	1,950	318	313	1,351	1,284
Iowa	22,318	20,742	1,974	2,034	441	422	1,787	1,676
Mo.	8,928	8,344	1,848	1,971	165	164	617	612
N.Dak.	2,320	2,244	1,770	1,881	41	42	154	158
S.Dak.	7,250	7,013	1,914	1,968	139	138	553	538
Nebr.	9,002	8,340	1,974	2,028	178	169	678	667
Kans.	6,791	5,874	1,941	1,992	132	117	484	444
W.N.Cent.	73,120	68,611	1,934	1,989	1,414	1,365	5,624	5,379
Del.	660	693	1,866	1,737	12	12	46	45
Md.	1,664	1,489	1,854	1,896	31	28	124	104
Va.	5,386	5,397	1,866	1,923	101	104	387	387
W.Va.	1,997	1,916	1,824	1,944	36	37	132	131
N.C.	9,931	10,052	1,875	1,899	186	191	712	711
S.C.	3,837	4,184	1,842	1,905	71	80	274	298
Ga.	10,474	11,120	1,851	1,860	194	207	757	783
Fla.	4,522	4,952	1,905	1,950	86	97	342	375
S.Atl.	38,471	39,803	1,864	1,899	717	756	2,774	2,834
Ky.	4,951	5,034	1,758	1,872	87	94	315	324
Tenn.	5,370	4,764	1,758	1,836	94	87	342	315
Ala.	6,466	6,530	1,848	1,860	119	121	448	454
Miss.	6,122	6,553	1,746	1,743	107	114	399	412
Ark.	4,794	4,970	1,860	1,890	89	94	316	328
La.	2,907	2,777	1,758	1,794	51	50	184	178
Okla.	3,530	3,053	1,854	1,932	65	59	237	209
Texas	12,797	13,130	1,794	1,875	230	246	886	864
S.Cent.	46,937	46,811	1,794	1,848	842	865	3,127	3,084
Mont.	1,018	964	1,830	1,923	19	19	74	73
Idaho	1,219	1,175	1,962	1,980	24	23	93	92
Wyo.	300	281	1,824	1,884	5	5	20	18
Colo.	1,480	1,306	1,884	1,815	28	24	101	88
N.Mex.	695	730	1,797	1,842	12	13	46	48
Ariz.	771	707	1,920	1,845	15	13	57	51
Utah	1,404	1,366	1,980	1,980	28	27	109	106
Nev.	74	73	1,845	1,860	1	1	4	4
Wash.	4,569	4,609	1,974	1,926	90	89	357	356
Oreg.	2,678	2,764	1,950	1,923	52	53	207	211
Calif.	24,586	27,301	1,926	1,881	474	514	1,796	1,992
West.	38,794	41,276	1,928	1,892	748	781	2,864	3,039
U.S.	295,187	289,083	1,872	1,902	5,527	5,498	21,710	21,138





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